THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

COUNTING OF THE VOTES IN THE PRES-ENCE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Worrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861. The counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress-generally a dull formality-excited unusual interest to-day. Long before noon, the hour of meeting, the Capitol was besieged by throngs of men and women, eagerly seeking for places in the galleries of the Honse-that body rather than the Senate being the chief theater of attraction. Though the plot, at one time devised, to prevent the performance of this requirement of the Constitution, received its first check on the retirement from the Cabinet of the thief and traitor, Floyd, and was finally broken up by the vigilance and precaution of Gen. Scott, still there remained just enough of apprehension in the public mind to give pecu-Har zest to the occasion, and draw together a crowd of observers from every State in the Union, not excepting even those which have rebelled against the Federal Government. This zest received additional pungency from a silly report circulated through the city last night that the certificates of the electoral votes, cast in the several States, had been stolen from the Vice-President's room, and therefore they could not be counted !

Jocund day put on his best attire. The ann rese clear, and the heavens were remarkably serene for this fitful climate. As early as 10 o'clock the stream of life began to set toward the Capitol. It rushed through the approaches to the Representatives' Chamber, flooded its floor, filled its galleries to the brim, and then overflowed into all the adjacent lobbies and passages. Many distinguished strangers were assigned places within the Hall, conspicuous among whom stood the erect form of Gen. Wool. The display of beauty and fashion in the ladies' galleries was unusually large and brilliant, crowding to a crush not only the space assigned to them, but encroaching upon the domain of the sterner sex, and even making the desks of the reporters fragrant with their delicious presence.

The general aspect of the scene was that of mental excitement mingled with social gayety. Yet, it was easy to see that some faces were made grave with the reflection that the Muse of History was looking down for the last time upon the counting of the Electoral votes of the United States of America, and was making ready her unerring pen to delineate for the instruction of posterity the foul conspiracy which broke up the Confederacy founded by Washington, Jefferson, Jay and Hamilton.

The throng, both on the floor of the House and in its galleries, generally respected the proprieties of the occasion. The turbulent traitors had nearly all retired from the theater where they had so long plotted to overthrow a Government which they had sworn to uphold. A few of them, however, were here to mar the grandeur of the spectacle by their felonious presence. Scattered here and there on the floor and in the galleries were some of the baffled conspirators, who, but for the premature explosion of their plot, and the presence in the Capitol of the peerbese Artillery that won the field of Buena Vista, would to-day have held high revel of riot, and, if need be, bloodshed, in the two Houses of Congress, and prevented by force the declaration, according to the formula of the Constitution, of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

-At precisely twelve, the gavel of the Speaker descended, the buz of human voices died away, and the eloquent Chaplain of the House addressed a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace. In the midst of his solemn supplications for the Divine blessing upon the grave events of the day, and while every eye was reverently bent, and every whisper devoutly hushed, in stalked Virginia, and strode across the ball with a heavy tread, toward the cloak-room of the Southern Members, within whose portals he disappeared. This loud and unseemly disturbance was plainly premeditated, for it was instantly followed by a scene of boisterous merriment in the cloak-room, in which some half dozen members participated, and which was kept up till the close of the Chaplain's invocation, causing hundreds of eyes to be turned in that sirection, and exciting mingled surprise and inlignation at this ebullition of mean malice on the part of this little traitor and his baffled band of co-conspirators. The exhibition of Union sentiment in the recent Virginia election, has stirred to the dregs the gall of such bitter Secessionists as Garnett, and he embraces all occasions like this for the display of his malignity.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois moved to send a messenger to the Senate to invite that body to ain the House in grand convention, for counting the Electoral votes. A long delay ensued, during which Mr. Sherman endeavored to push forward an appropriation bill to relieve the pressing wants of the Government. Mr. Garnett was instantly on his feet to object; and, alluding to the speech of Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis, said that, inasmuch as the incoming Administration had issued its declaration of war, he would resist to the last extremity every attempt to furnish it with money to establish a military despotism. This ridiculous outburst provoked derisive merriment; and ere Mr. Sherman had time to reply, the Doorkeeper, in stentorian tones, announced "the Senate of the United States!" and that body, preceded by its officers, entered the chamber of the House. The members rose to receive the major branch of the Legislature, who found seats as best they could, very narrow accommodations having been provided for them in that particular. They ranged themselves mainly in chairs in the area in front of the Clerk's desk.

The grouping of some of the Senators was so peculiar as to attract general notice. The late Presidential candidates happened to seat themselves pretty much "all in a row," immediately where the middle isle emerges into the open area of the chamber. Mr. Seward had Mr. Cameron on his right, and Mr. Douglas on his left. Next to him sat Joe Lane, whose next neighbor was Mr. Collamer. All this was doubtless accidental, but it give them an opportunity to crack harmless jokes upon each other, as the monotonous reading of the returns of the Electoral Colleges went on. Mr. Hunter, being a doubly-defeated candidate-he having failed to be nominated for the Presidency of the Old United States, or to be elected to that office in the New Confederacydrew away and sunk into a less conspicuous seat, where he could brood over his "dual" disseter, unmolested and unobserved. Critten-den and Pearce, "Old-Line Whigs," now doing furney work as Pro-Slavery Dem erdinance of 1787. As they entered upon this ing as a question of privilege:

ecrats, occupied the same desk. Clark, the inflexible and clear-head d Senator from the Granite Hills, sat wit's Sumner, the eloquent representative of Plymouth Rock; while Wilson and Hale and Doc'attle, original Free-Soilers, and artificers of the Buffalo platform, sat in adjoining chairs. Fesse aden, calm and self-poised, eyed the proceedings with an air of thought so absorbing that he, hardly heeded the pleasantries of his presidential neighbors. Preston King, sturdy and firm, so't by the side of Mr. Representative Spaulding; while gallant Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, carried on an earnest conversation with Mr. Representative Hoard. The fire-eating Senators-the few that remain-generally sat apart from the crowd, and looked on with moody brows. Green, however, was as jolly and rubicund as ever. Wigfall, who does the low comedy of the Senate, and whose departure from its boards would be a grievous loss to the wage in the gallery, and Mason, who generally assumes the tragic rôle, and whose visage is a chronic frewn, did not honor the occasion with their august presence. Benjamin, no longer a Senator, his eyes gleaming like those of Judas Iscariot when he pocketed the thirty pieces for betraying the Master who had trusted him, was seen flitting about on the outskirts of the Chamber.

Vice-President Breckinridge, having taken his eat at the right of Speaker Pennington, rapped to order, announced the business which had convened the two Houses in joint session, and summoned the tellers to take their places at the desk. Thereupon Senator Trumbull, and Messrs. Washburne and Phelps, came forward, and the Vice-President handed to them the huge bundle of certificates from the several Electoral Colleges. They broke the package, when Mr. Phelps stood up and read the record of the vote in the State of Maine. The immense throng strained its ears to eatch its every word; and when the teller announced that its eight votes were cast for Abraham Lincoln for President, and for Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, and Mr. Dickens, the venerable Clerk of the Senate, repeated the tally and announced that it was duly recorded, the crowd breathed freer, and the hum of conversation which swept the hall was like the breeze when it whispers in the tops of a grove of pines. Then followed the reading of the returns from the other New-England States. The records were monotonous-the results long ago known. The audience, satisfied that it was "all right," indulged in an animated conversational buzz, which almost drowned the voices of the teller and Clerk. " New-York !" shouted Mr. Phelps. The Em-

pire State arrested attention. The hum of voices died away. Her eminent Senator, who happened to be talking at that moment with Mr. Douglas, turned his eye upon the teller and listened. "Thirty-five votes for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois," said Mr. Phelps. And thereupon Mr. Douglas said something to Mr. Seward, to which the latter nodded a grave assent, and the reading went on. The list of electors who signed the certificate was long. The reading was wearisome. Mr. Denglas rose and moved to dispense with the reading, and also to dispense with the recital of all mere formalities in all subsequent certificates, which was adopted without objection. Douglas was exchanging a word with Joe Lane, to which Lane was assenting, as if he were saying, "yes, that's right; it's of no use going through with all these formalities," when Mr. ruches, having in the mean time noted the vote in the New-Jersey certificate, announced in ratter a sharp tone, "four votes for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and three for Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois." And thereupon an indescribable expression gleamed across the countenance of the Giant, which relaxed into a grim smile as Seward and Lane, sitting at his elbows, turned and seemed to congratulate him on this streak of good luck, the trio finally getting quite merry over the matter. The Keystone State came next, and Cameron's eye lit up with conscious pride when her twenty-seven votes were declared recorded.

And now Trumbull relieved Phelps, and the letters passed from the Free States to the Slaveholding, and Delaware was reached. There was now a pricking up of Southern ears. The three votes of Delaware were announced as having been given for John C. Breckinridge, for President. The occupant of the Chair looked as dignified and bland as usual. But, a spectator could not help seeing, or fancying he saw, a frown flit across the brow of Douglas as the ripe fruits of the Charleston Democratic conspiracy of last Spring began now to be officially plucked and gathered in. The teller, not beeding the arrow which quivered in the flesh of the Giant, went on, and declared that the three votes of Delaware had been given to Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. And now it was Lane's turn to be teased with the congratulations of Seward and Douglas at his extraordinary run of luck in the canvass. He seemed to retort upon Douglas by telling him that he was even with him thus far, each having three votes, and would be ahead of him as soon as they entered Maryland-which the teller immediately did, pushing across the Potomac, and into Virginia, where the Belleveretts received their first encouraging word in the form of fifteen votes for "the Landator of Washington" for Vice-Presi-

The Old North State was soon disposed of Mr. Clingman, her bachelor Senator, being too busy just then in eyeing the ladies' galleries to note what was going on below. And now, " South Carolina !" said Senator Trumbull. In stantly the whole vast auditory swayed to and fro, glances and ejaculations were interchanged, and an irrepressible and indescribable feeling ran through the assembly, half jolly, half angry, some sneering, some smiling, some swearing, and nearly all seeming not to care whether she had voted for John C. Breckinridge, John Brown, Jeff. Davis, Jack Cade, or not at all. "D-n South Carolina! She is a foreign Government; skip over her!" said an excited individual loud enough to be heard by the Vice-President. But her vote was duly recorded amid jeers which were not at all complimentary to her sympathizers in the two Houses. And thus it was with the votes of all the Secession States

In Tennessee Mr. Bell received his first recognition. Mr. Breckinridge looked rather chopfallen as his native Kentucky turned her back upon him. The announcement of the Missouri vote was made the occasion, seemingly, of fresh congratulations of Douglas by Seward and Lane at the extraordinary run of the Little Giant in the Southern States!

And now they had reached the great North-West, consecrated to Freedom by the immortal list of States, all of which with the two on the Pacific coast, had east their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, Mr. Washburne relieved Judge Trambull in the reading of the certificates - the latter taking his seat as if somewhat fatigued with his weary pilgrimage below Mason and Dixon's line. When the Illinois certificate was read, Lane gave Douglas a sly hit, which the latter took good naturedly, but returned with compound interest when Mr. Washburne gave the result in Oregon.

At length the weary routine was completed. The work was done. The details were recorded. The aggregates were ascertained. And now Senator Trumbull, Chairman of the Tellers, with a broad sheet of paper in his hand, descended from the desk to the open area in front of the Chair. Every whisper in the assembly was bushed, and all eyes were bent upon him as, in in a clear, emphatic voice, slightly tremulous with emotion, the paper quivering in his hand, he read off the report of the Tellers. The paper was now passed up to the Vice-President, and in a calm tone be announced that Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, having received a majority of all the votes east, is duly elected President of the United States for four years commencing with the 4th day of March next; and that Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years commencing with the 4th day of March next.

Thus passed into irrevocable judgment the verdiet rendered by the American people on the 6th day of November last. Let it stand! God and good men approve it. The civilized world respects it. The unerring pen of History will appland it. Palsied be the hand that would set it aside or render it null and void! MANHATTAN.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....Washington, Feb. 14, 1861.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as is; also other petitions in favor of the Crittenden

ompromise.
Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Mich.) presented the joint and the Michigan State Legislature, expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union; offering the military force of the State to the Federal Govern-

the military force of the State to the Federal Govern-ment, and asking that no concessions be made to traiters. Mr. Bingham said that these resolutions had parsed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the State.

He said that they would adhere to the Constitution as it is, and that they had no sympathy with treason, or those in the Government who took measures to de-stroy it. He hoped his Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way for them was to submit to the beneficent rule of the Government; but if not, and they insisted in their efforts to destroy it, they must

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of Ben Price and many others in favor of the Homestead

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented a petition asking Congresss to stand firm by the Constitution and the

The bill to make further provisions for a Consoli-The bill to make further provisions for a Consoli-dated Land Office was taken up.

Mr. FOOT (Kep., Vt.) offered a resolution that a Committee of three Senators be appointed to make ar-rangements for the inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada, and provide a Gevernment for the Territory

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition from 160 voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Also a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the tariff bill.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.) presented petitions with the passage of the tariff bill.

from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to en-force the laws and preserve the Constitution and

Union.

Also, to keep rivers free and to recapture forts, and senter concession and compromise.

Mr. WILKINSON said if the gentleman wishes to know what the sentiments of the people really are, he must go away from the large cities. He must ask the people of the North and Great West if they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that his State has been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized war; vet, the Senator from Kentacky, who wishes to save the

tweive months, and the South has organized war, ver, the Senator from Kentucky, who wishes to eave the Union, has no word of represent for these men.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn.) said he, also, received petitions from his State. He thought the people of that State were for peace and for union, and for a speedy settlement of the difficulties now troubling the country. The petition was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other plant to settle the question.

or some other plan to settle the question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) presented a large
number of petitions from the citizons of various States
in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. A large number of petitions were presented from arious Senators, some in favor of the Criticaden re-

Solutions, and some opposed.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of New-York. Laid on the table.

The subject of the President's Message was post-

The ampect of the President's message was post-oned till Tuesday next.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) presented memorials gainet any change in the warehousing system.

The tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) speke against the bill,

ontending that with the regular proceeds of the public ands and with a proper administration of the govern-ment, the revenue from the present tariff was sufficient o provide for the expenses of the Government. But he said the Homestead policy had taken away the pro-reeds of the public lands, and the expenses of the Postceeds of the public lands, and the expenses of the Post-office Department had been greatly and unnecessarily increased. He said the tariff of 1857 had been eminently beneficial to the industry of the country, and was con-tinually improving every year. It had also greatly en-larged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff instead of increasing commerce would be actually prohibitory on many stricles, would require a much larger force to execute it, and be liable a much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the nerchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the city of New-York than if it were to be shelled. He read extracts from ctters and estimates from the Custom House and mer-hants to show the action of the bill on iron, steel, &c., and contended that the revenue would be diminished and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great, advantages of the warehouseing system, which the bill proposes to abolish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told the Chicago platform required it. The Chicago platform has get to be a sort of higher law; higher than the Constitution and rights of the people.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. 1.) replied, defending the

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) replied, defending the amendments of the Committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the condition of the Government. The Senator's party had the power in both Houses, and have left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, by raising the price of productions, would be vastly for the benefit of the laborers and producers in the country. By the warehousing system, he said, the Government was actually giving credit and being interest to the amount of a million dollars a year.

ollars a year. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to in-troduce a resolution that Washington's Farewell Ad-dress be read by the Clerk in this Hall on the 22d of February, and the President and President elect, February, and the President and President elect, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, Chiefs of the Milliary and Nayal officers, and the Commissioners of the Peace Convention, be invited to attend.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.) said that this would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Penn.) replied that there ought to be one to hear the farewell address.

The resolutions, being objected to, were not considered.

Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) wanted Mr. Moor ead to emit the invitation to the military and naval Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Vs.) asked, but failed to obtain

leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to report whether the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has heretofore instructed the clerks of that Bureau to make out from the Census returns the names of the heads of families, for the purpose of sending them certain political speeches.

Mr. HINDMAN axid that Mr. Kennedy had not cally violated the Postal but other leave. only violated the Postal but other laws.

Whereas, the following statement appeared in The New York

Whereas, the following statement appeared in The New 1977.

"Here newspaper:
"Here newspaper:
"It is ascertained that in addition to the other faunds perpetrated by the secoding Members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is probably the best in the country, containing many books which cannot be obtained the contry, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars worth have been them settracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single South Carolina member I am informed, has more them sette worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these genitemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully peaked and reat off. I am further informed that a member from one of the Border States, who favors accession, and thought his State sure to accode, sent orders for upward of \$1.000 worth of books recently which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very ward of \$\pm\$1,000 worth of books recently which, under the
of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be
near akin to what Webster defines as 'theft,'" therefore
Received. That a Select Coumittee of Thies be
soluted to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that
committee have power to send for persons and papers, with it
o report at any time.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Obio) rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to the report of Saturday's debate as it appeared in The Giole, saying his colleague, (Mr. Cox) was herein represented as making remarks which were not uttered in this Hall.

Mr. COX (Dem., Obio) explained that the only substantial correction of his remarks were made at the request of Mr. Giddings successor, Mr. Hutchius. That gentleman had asked him (Mr. Cox) to allow him to insert a paragraph defending Mr. Giddings, and requesting him to write one in reply.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., Obio) said that was true.

Mr. STANTON said the conduct of Mr. Cox was a

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., Ohio) said that was true.

Mr. STANTON said the conduct of Mr. Cox was a
matter of taste. As for bimself, he never touched the
reporter's notes, her did he indulge in anything bearing
in the remotest degree on personal character. He was
reported as replying to a speech in which this extraordinary paragraph appeared. It placed him in a position
of having permitted a remark of Mr. Cox to go out
without reply. The speech that he (Stanton) responded
to did not contain one word in that paragraph. Mr. to did not contain one word in that paragraph. Giddings would not certainly choose him for his

Giddings would not certainly choose him for his de-fender. He (Stanton) did not agree with him in all his Anti-Slavery sentiments, but he accorded to him sin-cerity, courage and zeal, and he had heard Southern cerity, courage and zeal, and he had heard Southern men speak of Mr. Giddings's integrity on all subjects except about negroes. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had except about hegroes. His consegue (art. Cos) ashown an extraordinary taste and inclimation in raking up Ohio quarrels, and bringing their dirty linen here and washing it in the fire of the House. He did not choose to arraign his colleague for this, however strong the temptation. An individual, to make his name immortal, burnt the Temple of Ephesus, and if his colleague wished to acquire an immertal historical name, by the course he had pursued, he was welcome to the

Mr. COX said it came with bad grace from Mr. Mr. COA shall it came with bad grace from Mr. Stanton to arraign him under the pretense of a question of privilege, when from the beginning of this Congressional term until now he had been pursued by his opponents in a personally vindictive style, which has no parallel in political campaigning. His colleague had goue out of his way to court the favor of the Abolition wing. He (Mr. Cox) did attack Mr. Giddings. His colleague knew it, but on that occasion he did not te knew it, but on that occasion he did no His coneague knew it, on on this occasion to day no see proper to reply to it. He wanted it to be remem-bered that his colleague (Mr. Hutchins) introduced Ohio politics here, and also that his (Mr. Cox's) re-marks about Mr. Giddings were in response to Mr. Giddings's successor, and written at his request. Was

Mr. HUTCHINS said he desired his colleague (Mr. Cox) to insert a simple paragraph about Mr. Giddings, o which he (Mr. Hu chies) would reply in the same manner by writing. He, however, did not see his col-

Manner by writing. He, however, and not see his colleague's reply.

Mr. COX—I read it to you before it was published.

Mr. HUTCHINS replied that his colleague commenced reading the reply, but he did not stay till it was all read.

Mr. COX resumed, saying that he had no idea that Mr. Stanton would defend Mr. Giddings, as his remarks were in reply to Mr. Hutchins. When his colleague (Mr. Stanton) talked about "dirty linen," he wished it to be understood that he (Mr. Cox) had been the subto be understood that he (Mr. Cox) had been the subject of extraordinary attacks here and at home. Mr. Giddings canselessly attacked him in the hast Congress. His successor began the attack the other day. I have always spoken on the defensive, always, and defended myself from attack. I am ready to do it always. I stand by what I have said rod written. Why don't my colleague find fault with his colleague Hutchus for inserting his paragraph, to which mine was only written at his request in reply! My remarks were for inserting his paragraph, to which mine was only written at his request in reply! My remarks were called forth by the questions concerning the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. They were intended to be for the purpose of uraing remedial legislation. It is strange that the Republicans, while they are so quick to praise the Southern-Union men (Mezers, Etheridge and Clemens), hurl their missless at Northern-Union men who are Democrats; it is because they profer their platform to the Union.

Mr. WERSTER (S. Am. Md.) respectively.

Mr. WEBSTER (S. Am., Md.) rose to a question

Mr. WEBSTER (S. Am., Md.) roce to a question of privilege, concerning some fugitive slave case in Carlisle, Fennsylvania, calling out Mesers. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) and JUNKIN (Rep., Pa.) in reply.

The Senate's amendment to the Pacific Railroad was considered until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House struck out, by 25 against 61, that part of the proposition that the central road shall go via Fort Riley, from the mouth of the Kansas River.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came are.

mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Pa.) alluded to the pres-ent condition of affairs. If condilution fails, they should look the danger in the face and act as becomes anound foot the danger in the face and act as becomes men. If these who have seized the forts, arsenals, and other public property, surrendered them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded, furnish the measures of redress. What reason have the enemies of the Union to oppose the peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, who was elected strictly according to the Constitution. Though the vessel of State was Constitution. Though the vessel of State was now dashed about, a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our government is a grand nation of people and not of States. It is supreme, and the heresy of Secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion. In the seceded States there are men true to the Government and who preserve their alliance to the Union. Honor and humanity demand alliance to the Union. Hottor and humanity demand they be protected. Any other course would sink the Government to perdition. Any Government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation, and death, is not worthy of that name. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He was willing to do something for Manchant Kontrol. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, and for loyal citizens in Georgia and Alabama who require assistance. He argued that Mr. Crittenden's proposition in effect was condemned in the last Presidential election by an overwhelming majority. In the language of Clay, no earthly power should induce him to vote for a sperific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it did not before exist, whether south or north of the parallel of 36' 30'. The proposition of the Select Committee met his approval. He was in favor of the passage of the resolution recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws, and of the bill aroundatory of the Functive Slave act. It was in the Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, and amendatory of the Fugitive Slave act. It was in the power of the Slave States to quiet this agitation by abandoning extreme views, giving up the Crittenden abandoning extreme views, giving up the Crittenden measure, and other impossibilities, and combining on the admission of New-Mexico as a State in the Union. This would settle the chief question of difficulty, namely, that relating to the Territories. Should contiliatory measures here fail, he would advocate the celling of a National Convention. At all events, Pennsylvania will stand by the Union as it is.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich), from the Select Contilion of Fire and the Collection the Select Contilion.

of Five, made the following report, under the

The Committee entered upon the investigation, under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic diffi-culty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization having for its object the resistance to and the overthrow of the Government would, in the very nature of the case, be a difficult task, if such an organ-ization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of high excitement consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, and the very air filled with rumors, and individuals indulging in most extravagent expressions of fears and threats, it might well be thought difficult to all its and threats, it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country. The Commutee have pursued their labors with a determination on on their part to ascerts in the real facts so far as por-sible; and if sometimes they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules of evidence or within the scene of the resolutions, it is to evidence or within the scope of the resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to the facts, and to remove infounded apprehensions. The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election led disaffected persons of high productions after the result of that election beand low positions, after the result of that election because known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon various modes of resistance—among other modes, resistance to the counting of the ballots and to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the seizure of the Capitol and the District of Introln, the scizare of the Capitol and the District of Columbia, were discussed formally in this city and elsewhere; but too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized plan until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of Secession to practice. Since then, persons thus distillected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have at least the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization in secret, or open, to stize the District of Columbia, attack the Capitol or prevent the inanguration of Mr. Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Mary. rendered contingent upon the secession of either Mary-land or Virginia, or both, and the sanction of one of these States. Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland that, prior to the Presidential election seem to have been openly political clubs, have time

assumed the character of military organizations, are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide them-selves with arms, some from the State authorities, and selves with arms, some from the State authorities, and others from private subscriptions. But so far as the Committee were able to learn, their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with Secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack either the Capitol or District of Columbia, unless the surrender should be demanded by a State to which they profess a night degree of allegiance. Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. Whether these representations of the purposes of these companies be correct or not, the Committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they had any purpose correct or not, the Committee have failed to dissover any satisfactory evidence that they had any purpose whatever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of State authority, to attack the Capitol or any other public property in this District, or to seeme the District. If it should be admitted that any one of these organizations were hostile to the Government, or entertained unlawful purposes, they are in no proper sense secret, and are not therefore such as are contemplated in the resolution of the House.

The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the

the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capitol or any other of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the Government. The Committee ruboit he swith all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same and this report be printed, and the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.), from the same Committee, presented his views as follows. That he con-

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.), from the same Com-mittee, presented his views as follows: That he con-curs entirely with the majority of the Committee, that the testimony does not establish the existence of a conspiracy, or combination, or a purpose on the part of any persons to seize the public property in the Dis-trict of Columbia, or to interfers with the regular operations of the Government. He thinks it has been established, not withst anding the difficulty of proving a negative, that no such conspiracy does exist either it this district or elsewhere. It appears from the test this district or elsewhere. It appears from the testimony of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, that seven companies of
Artillery and one company of Sappear and Miners, of
the regular army, have been ordered here, and are
quartered in the city, in close vicinity to the Capitol,
under the mistaken belief that the public property in
the District was, or would be, in danger; and the Committee, being unanimously of the opinion that no combination, or conspiracy, or purpose hostile to the tiovernment or its property, exists, the undersigned
would ask the passage of the following resolution:

That he countering of isons of the regular army in this Dis-

That the quartering of troops of the regular army in this Dis-dict and around the Capitel, when not necessary for their protestion from a hostile enemy, and during the season of Congression in the control of the congression in politic and offentive, and if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty, and in the opinion of this House the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed their He demands the previous question.

Mr. HOWARD understood that the report male by

Mr. HOWARD understood that the report make op-him was unanimons. He was not aware that the Committee had the subject matter of the resolution before them. At all events, there had been no oppor-tunity afforded the Committee to vete on it. He did not understand how the gentleman could make a mi-

mority report under the circumstances.

Mr. BRANCH said that he did not present the resolution as the views of the Committee, but as a minority report. The Committee did not vote on it, but he entertained the house that all the more than 100 to 10

report. The Committee did not vote on R; but he entertained the hope that all the members of the Committee would vote for it in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Kellogg of III.) said that the report of the majority and that of Mr. Branch had been received by common consent. He announced that the resolution of the latter was now before the House. before the House.

Mr. BRANCH said that throughout the deliberations

of the Committee there had been the utmost courtesy and kindness. So far as this investigation was conand kindness. So har as this incompany was corned, he was proud to say every member of the Committee had exhibited the utmost candor and fairness, with no desire to suppress the truth or make appear as truth that which was not so.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) was recognized as enti-

Mr. BRANCH reminded the Chair that he had de

anded the previous question on his recolution.

Mr. DAWES wanted to know how, if the report
as unanimously agreed to, there could be a minority Mr. McCLERNAND (Dem., Ill.) wanted him to

yield the floor.

Mr. DAWES replied that, after so much trouble to at it, he could not relinquish it.

Mr. BRANCH claimed the right to make a personal

Mr. DAWES said the reason why the Committee Mr. DAWES said the reason why the Committee had not been able to prove the existence of a conspiracy was, because the presence of troops prevented the conspiracy from being ripened into fruition, and that the presence of these troops enabled the Committee to present a report, showing that none now existed. This was perfectly clear to his mind, and the formation was nipped in the bud and stilled by the presence of these forces. He moved to lay Mr. Branch's resolutions on the table.

Mr. BRANCH remarked that he had already stated his resolution was neither approved nor sanctioned by

Mr. BRANCH remarked that no had arready scarcing his resolution was neither approved nor sanctioned by any member of the Committee. His name alone was signed to the minority report. Did he not in open session of the Committee to-day, say to them that he desired to present a resolution requesting the President to remove the troops? He knew that he stood alone, with the president to remove the troops? and that circumstances prevented him from submitting his resolution to the Committee, knowing that it would be voted down. Was not the gentleman from Masachusetts the first to speak out and say, yes, it was useless to present it ?
Mr DAWES-Yes, and that was a reason. I thought

Mr. BRANCH replied that the gentleman had thus vindicated him from a breach of courtesy, but now the gentleman had made a motion which would cut off further debate, and prevent him from replying, thus taking advantage of his (Branch's) courtesy.

Mr. DAWES said that Mr. Branch had, by a course hitherto unknown, succeeded in getting before the House a resolution that was never before the Committee. He did not desire to prevent the gentleman from making remarks, provided he (Dawes) could hold the floor, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He again asked by what sort of process Mr. Branch was enabled to manufacture a minority report out of the majority report; there was a majority report, and the gentleman says he concurs in it.

Mr. BRANCH said his only objection was that the report did not go far enough. As no conspiracy ex-

report did not go far enough. As no conspiracy ex-

troops be removed from Washington.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE Dem., N. Y.) claimed the attention of the Chair, and obtained the floor only on the condition, exacted by Mr. Dawes, that he (Cochrane) would renew the motion to bay the resolution on the table which the latter had made.

Mr. COCHRANE said that he deprecated as much as Mr. COCHRANE said that he depreceded as much as Mr. Branch or any other lover of civil and religious liberty, the gathering of an armed force where the capitol is located and the Legislature assembled, and where free speech should not only be tolerated, but sustained. He di-liked as much as the gentleman the notes of the military being heard in the morning and the exhibition of the bayonet in the glittering sun, and a force near the capitol, leaving the impression that the mpress of power was brought to bear on free legisla tion. The evidence submitted to-day showed conclusively that, although there was now no organization threatening the District of Columbia and the Federal threatening the District of Common and the recom-power, yet that at one period of time there was such danger, and rumors and reports loading the breeze, and making pregnant the atmosphere and attracting the attention of all, and under the proof of these rumors precautionary measures were adopted to have a proattention of an, and there the proof of these range precautionary measures were adopted to have a pro-tecting force of militia in the District, for, if he remem-bered aright, the question put to the leader of the Fed-eral force was, whether reliance should be placed on the regular forces rather than on the militia, when his gular forces rather than on the militis, when hi indicated that in the face of the threatening events it would be more wise and prudent for an expe-rienced leader to rely on the regular forces in the pre-ence of a mob than on the militia, and these reasons influenced the Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.) desired to ask Mr. Coch-Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.) desired to ask Mr. Cochrane whether Mr. Grow, who offered the resolution instructing the Committee to inquire as to the alloged conspiracy, was before that Committee, and whether he stated on what authority and information he thought he would bring the subject before the Committee. He (Kunkel) was satisfied that the whole inquisition originated with the War Department, or with the Lieutenant-General of the Army, at whose recommendation the military power was assembled here. He believed that the object of the inquisition was to furnish to the country some plausible pretext for a conventration of the military forces of the nation at the capital, and to give a color of justification to their action, or clee the Governor of Maryland, or some other emissary, had superinduced the movement, because he was sary, had superinduced the movement, because he was the only man who has the andacity or the temerity to that such a combination exists in the State of

assert that such a combination exists in the State of which he is the unworthy Chief Magistrate.

Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) thought that such remarks were out of place, as the Governor of Maryland was not here to speak for himself.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office bill.

Mr. DAWES hoped not until the question now before the House was disposed of.

Mr. WEBSTER hoped his colleague (Mr. Kunkel) would go on, in order that he might have an opportunity to answer him. He added that Gov. Hicks had acted from patriotic motives, and that his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of that State.

acted from patriotic motives, and that his conduct approved by two-thirds of the people of that State.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed the floor, and in response to Mr. Kunkel's question in reference to the pile of evidence, he was understood to say it did not show that Mr. Grow was before the Committee. Mr. Cochrance, in compliance with a promise to Mr. Dawes, moved to lay Mr. Branch's resolution on the table, Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) wanted to speak a soli-

He was loudly called to order from the Republican but not withstanding spoke meanwhile earnestly gesticulating.

The question was taken on the resolution and tabled

The question was taken on the resolution and tabled —P25 to 35—its follows:

XEAR—Means Adams (Mass.), Adams (Ky.), Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson (Ky.), Athley. Babbit, Besie, Bingham, Bleir, Bleke, Brayton (Ry.), Athley. Babbit, Besie, Bingham, Bleir, Bleke, Brayton (Ry.), Athley. Babbit, Besie, Brigane, Butterhild (Compbell, Carrier, Case, Clark, N. Y.), Coburn, John Cochane, Collax, Conkling, Conway, Crook, Cox. Curtis, Davidd, Davis (Ind.), Davis (Ind.), Daves, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Flott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gfimer, Goode Graham, Grow, Hall, Haskin, Hatton, Hourd, Holmen, Howard (Mich.), Humphrey, Hutchina, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (H.), Kenyon, Kilgor, Larrabee, Leach (Mich.), Lee, Logan, Loupnecker, Lounis, Loviviey, Mallory, Marston, McClennand, McKeap, McKerly, McKulphi, McFherson, Millson, Moure (Ky.), Marshad, Mich., Bollogs (H.), Serayton, Nichles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevena, Stewart (Pa.), Morie, Roblisson (H.), Strauton, Selgvick Sherman, Siehles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevena, Stewart (Va.), Washburn (Hl.), Weister, Weils, Wilson, and Woodruft—172.

NANS—Mesers, Avery, Berr, Barrett, Booock, Boteler,

us.—12c.

NAYS—Mesers, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Botsley, Souligny, Brabson, Branch, Borch, Barnett, Clark (Mo.), Irrige (N. G.), De Jarnette, English, Florence, Gartett, Gertis (Va.), Ribdinas, Rushes, Kunsel, Madlay, Martin (Va.), Maynard, Pertoc, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Rust, Scott, Smith, N. C.), Swemson, Tromas, Whiteley, Wioslow, Wright—35.

Adjourned.

STATEN ISLAND POLITICS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I see by the issue of your paper of this day, under an article headed "Staten Island Politics," that

I am charged with making a motion to reconsider a vote taken in the morning, by which the polls were to e held in different parts of the town of Castleton during the day of the election. I deny this emphatically. I made no such motion. I worked hard and consistently the entire day for the Johnson ticket, and was in favor of complying with the existing usage of town meetings in Richmond County-namely, that each part of the town should have the ballot-box a portion of the day. I made no motion until after the vote had been taken to keep the box at Quarantine all day, which was about 10 o'clock.

It is true that after the Inspectors had disclosed this action, I made an ineffectual attempt to have the boxes go to the different parts of the town in pursuance of the action of the town meeting in the morning, and to accomplish which I made the motion to reconsider the last vote taken. This reconsideration, if carried, would have given the inhabitants of the other portions of the town the same facilities that we enjoyed to get in their vote. Now this is the only motion I made on the election until near night, when I seconded a motion made, I think, by Justice Moore, that on the closing of the polls on that day that they should be reopened on the next morning at 9 o'clock, at Factoryville, and be kept open until sunset of that day. Comment on my action is unnecessary. All my acts on the 12th of February speak for themselves.

By giving this brief statement as conspicuous an in ertion as you gave the one reflecting on me, you will oblige yours, &c., Custleton, Feb. 7, 1861. G. W. DALEY.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN IS GOING TO DO.

Mr. Lincoln remains true and steadinst to his honest son's vounce convictions, and will execute the Governsonl's young convictions, and will execute the Government in the spirit of justice and liberty; and he is somewhat surprised, if not indigmant, at the cowardly steps taken backwards and downwards by some of the timids, West as well as East. I wish here to make a prediction—it is this: If any Southern State or mobtake any fort, property, mint, guns, money, or what not. Mr. Lincoln will say to Gen. Scott, in sixty days and lincoln great stated in the President of the Control of the C after Lincoln fairly and firmly gets seated in the Presidential chair: "Gen. Scott, take that fort instantly at any and every hazard—at any and every cost of life or money. That is your daty, Sir, and I shall expect you

to execute it."

There will be no evading the direct issue, and no There will be no evaning the direct issee, and no backing down on the part of the president elect, and if his Cabinet feel so inclined he will infuse courage and backbone into them. Horace Greeley was here on the day before yesterday, and had a long conversation with Mr. Lincoln; and he has left, knowing what "horn to blow." Take a cue from him. By the by, many person many committees, come here asking, begging, imblow. Take a cue from him. By the by, many persons, many committees, come here asking, begging, implering Mr. Lincola to be cautious, timid, full of concessions and cowardly compromise; and to all which he says, in substance. "Be off, be gone; go home and be assured that I will, the good people helping me, preserve the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. The nation may back down—not I."

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.-The Young Men's Central Committee met last evening, Stewart L. Woodford in the chair. A Committee of eight was elected to proceed to Albany next Monday and act as an escort to the President elect, from that city to New-York. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the course of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, in opposing compromise, meets with the full and cordial approbation of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee of the City of

Resolved. That this Committee, speaking the voice of the Re publicans of the City of New-York, earnestly hope that the in-coming Administration will collect the revenues in every harbor country, and retake every fort, areenal, mint, or other goperty of the Federal Government stolen by traitors come

The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-The annual election of dicers of the American Institute took place yesterday, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m., at the rooms in the Cooper building. The "regular ticket" was elected by two hundred majority over the "members ticket." The main officers elected are as follows:

For President—Wildam Hall. For Vice Presidents—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William

ard.
Recording Secretary—Henry Meige.
- Corresponding Secretary and Agent—Thomas McEireth For Corresponding Secretary and Agent-Thomas McLirchin, For Treasurers—Benedict Lewis, 1. Constock, Peter H. Titus, For France Committee—S. R. Constock, Peter H. Titus, John M. Reed, Thomas M. Adriance, William S. Sloom.

For Managers of the Fair—James C. Baldwin, Wm. H. Buller, Wm. Ebblit. Thomas F. De Voe. John V. Brower, George Timpson, John Johnson, Thomas Williams jr., Andrew Bridgeman, John B. Peck I sone M. Friyfe, T. F. Engelbrecht, Wm. Scarpenter, George Peyton, James Knight, Cyrus Mason, Wm. Cottesal, Henry Steele, Geo. M. Woodward, Geo. R. Jackson, John D. Jersey, Charles Perley, Clarkson Crollus, Chas. A. Whitney.

Whitney.
For Committee on Agriculture—A. P. Cundings, Nicholas Wyckod, Chas. A. Stetson, Adrian Bergen, Wm. Lawton.
For Committee on Commerce—Luther B. Wyman, Rush Paiserson, N. B. Mountfort, Wm. T. Plukney, Joseph Hoxie.
For Committee on Manufactures, Science, and Art—James Renwich, Edward W. Serrell, John D. Ward, D. M. Reese, W. A. Bartlett.

A. Bartlett.
For Committee on the Admission of Members—Robert Lovett,
Jas. F. Hall, John W. Chambers, Thos. McElrath, John G. Bell,
For Committee on Correspondence—John H. White, Hirat
Dixon, Honry L. Stnatt, John W. Avery, Geo. F. Barnath,
For Committee on the Library—Win Hibbard, Edward Welke
er, John W. C. Leveridge, Jirch Bull, Jas. K. Campbell.
For Committee on Repositors—Martin E. Thompson, James
Bogardus, Win. Close, J. K. Fisher, T. D. Stetson.

POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY .- The weekly meeting of this Society was held last evening, with an un large attendance, Gen. Mather in the chair. The subject of projectiles was first considered, Mr. Masquerier presenting a paper. Dr. Van Der Weyde illustrated with instruments a new method of weighing air by means of compression instead of rarefaction. Mr. Pell read a paper upon fuel, which was followed by some remarks by the President on the same subject. Mr. Haskins then read a paper upon the subject of compressed air for railway purposes, which was the principal topic of the evening. The application of the principal topic of the principal t ciple to a Broadway or other city locomotive railroad was particularly considered. The debate which ensued was participated in by the President, Mr. Haskins, Prof. Hedrick, Messrs. Stetson, Butler, Fisher, Dr. Van Der Weyde, and others.

DIED.

CORBETT-On Wednesday, Feb. 13, Thomas Corbett, seed 62 CORBETT—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, Thomas Correct, against years and 6 months.

His innertal will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church, core ner of Laleyette place and Great Jones arrest, on Friday after moon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are inty wited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

GRAHAM—On Tucsday evening, Feb. 13, Mary, widow of the late David Graham, sen.

Fineral services will be performed at Dr. Phillips's Churchf, Fifth areans, corner of Twelfth street, on Saturday, the 16th, at 4 p. m. precisely. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

STEWART—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, Emily A., wife of A. B. Stewart, aged 39 years.

Stewart, aped 39 years, support to the First Presbyterial on Thirty-fifth street, useral services will be held at No. 42 West Thirty-fifth street, useral services will be held at No. 42 West Thirty-fifth street, con Thursday, at 4 c clock, p. m., and at the First Presbyterial on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 7 C clock, p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES

STRONG'S NO. % NASSAUST.